



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)
CENTRAL ASIA TASK FORCE**

CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #23, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

March 8, 2002

Note: this Situation Report updates previous Central Asia Task Force Situation Reports and Fact Sheets. New information is italicized.

BACKGROUND

Prior to September 2001, two decades of war in Afghanistan, including a decade-long Soviet occupation and ensuing civil strife, left Afghanistan impoverished and mired in an extended humanitarian crisis. Government infrastructure, including the ability to deliver the most basic health, education, and other social services, collapsed. Significant local and national resources were directed to the war effort. Severe restrictions by the Taliban, which controlled as much as 90 percent of the country, including a restriction on women working outside the home, added to the impact of poverty, particularly on the many households lacking able-bodied adult men.

After September 11, 2001, fears of a reprisal to terrorist attacks against the United States triggered population movements in Afghanistan, as well as a complete exodus of international relief staff, greatly complicating humanitarian assistance. Nonetheless, assistance programs continued even after October 7, when the U.S.-led campaign against the Taliban and al-Qaeda began. The Taliban began to collapse in November, abandoning Mazar-e-Sharif on November 9, Kabul on November 13, and finally their Kandahar stronghold on December 7. The new Afghan Interim Administration (AIA) was sworn in on December 22. The demise of the Taliban has allowed increased humanitarian access to Afghanistan, and relief agencies re-established operations within the country. USAID/DART/Islamabad, from December 30 - January 7, 2002, made the first of an ongoing series of trips into Afghanistan to assess the situation and meet with implementing partners.

Afghanistan: Numbers Affected

Total population (CIA Factbook)26,813,057	
Refugees Since September 11, 2001 (UNHCR)	
Pakistan	250,000
Iran	Unknown
Old Caseload Refugees (UNHCR)	
Pakistan	2,000,000
Iran	1,500,000
Internally Displaced (UN/WFP)	
Since September 11, 2001.....	300,000
Old caseload.....	1,000,000
Refugee Returns Since January 1, 2002 (UNHCR)	
Pakistan.....	113,000
Iran	30,000
Internally Displaced Returns (UNHCR)	
To Kabul.....	30,000
To Shomali Plain	8,300
To northeast.....	117,000

Total FY 2001/2002 U.S. Government (USG) Assistance to Afghanistan\$422,383,113**

Total FY 2001/2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan\$88,208,180

CURRENT SITUATION

Overview. *The security situation was tense this week after plans surfaced for potential terrorist activity in Kabul. Insecurity affected the work of aid agencies. A March 3 earthquake measuring 7.2 on the Richter scale resulted in damage in four Afghan provinces, including a massive landslide in Samangan that blocked a river and caused flooding. U.N. World Food Program (WFP) bakeries in Kabul are providing income to widows and bread to vulnerable populations. The organized return of Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) continued. The World Health Organization (WHO), U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Afghan Ministry of Public Health launched a polio vaccination*

campaign for nearly 2 million Afghan children. Aid agencies have begun rapid nutritional assessments to determine the extent of malnutrition in Afghanistan.

Political/Military. *Heavy fighting between Coalition forces and Taliban and al-Qaeda fighters was prevalent throughout the week near Gardez, Paktia Province. The fighting started on March 3.*

Press reports indicated that the U.S. and its allies were considering a plan to double the number of soldiers in the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) from 4,500 to 9,000. The increase would allow ISAF soldiers to provide security in urban centers other than Kabul.

Security. U.S. intelligence discovered an al-Qaeda plan for a terrorist attack that included a car bombing in Kabul. The attack was reportedly intended to encourage Western forces to withdraw from Afghanistan. The ISAF warned journalists of another threat on March 6 that involved plans to kidnap journalists in Kabul in retaliation for the current U.S. attacks near Gardez, Paktia Province. A Canadian journalist covering the fighting was seriously injured earlier in the week when a hand grenade was thrown at her car.

Security incidents impeded relief efforts in Afghanistan. WFP temporarily suspended food distribution in Samangan Province due to insecurity in the area. The U.N. will monitor the situation until it is safe for aid to resume. Aid agencies were forced to vacate Chaman, near the Pakistan border, for five days after Mercy Corps staff were robbed by masked and armed men on February 28. U.N. security staff investigated the incident and have since cleared agencies to return to the area.

Earthquake. On March 3, an earthquake measuring 7.2 on the Richter scale struck Afghanistan. The deep epicenter of the earthquake, 195 kilometers below the Hindu Kush region, resulted in shocks felt throughout Central Asia. The areas most affected by the earthquake were Samangan, Takhar, Baghlan, and Badakhshan provinces.

Hardest hit by the earthquake was Surkunda, a valley village of 5,000 people in Khulm district, Samangan, where the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) estimated that 70-150 people died and up to 75 were missing. The earthquake caused a massive landslide that left a river blockage 200 meters long with up to 30,000 cubic meters of debris. The blockage resulted in flooding that destroyed 400 houses, threatened another 600 homes, and cut off the water supply of at least 25,000 people downstream in Aibak. The U.N. was attempting to clear the blockage with a bulldozer, while the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) worked to dig a channel with two high-pressure pumps. Progress has been hindered by the number of large boulders in the debris, which will impede full removal of the dam.

In other parts of Afghanistan, UNOCHA reported the destruction of 340 houses in Jurm district, Badakhshan. In Gulbahar district near Kabul, three people were killed, 13 houses destroyed, and 25 houses severely damaged. Overall, damage from the earthquake was not nearly as severe as the 1998 Takhar earthquake that killed 8,000 people. Furthermore, the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team in Islamabad (USAID/DART/Islamabad) reported that international and non-governmental organizations

(NGOs) have responded to and met immediate emergency needs.

Food Aid and Logistics. A USAID/DART/Islamabad program officer and food officer visited WFP bakeries in West Kabul that employ widows. The bakeries, in addition to other WFP programs, provide food aid rations to approximately 25 percent of the population of Kabul. There are currently 21 widows bakeries in Kabul that provide a critical source of income to widows, as well as subsidized bread to beneficiaries identified through household vulnerability surveys.

The Government of Germany announced that it will soon begin rehabilitation of the road from Torkham, the border crossing point for the Khyber Pass and Pakistan's North West Frontier Province, to Jalalabad. This road is a critical transport link to eastern Afghanistan.

IDPs and Refugees. The return of Afghan refugees and IDPs made steady progress this week. The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported a dramatic increase in the number of Afghan refugees repatriating from Pakistan. On March 1, when UNHCR opened the first repatriation center outside Peshawar, 196 Afghans returned. By March 8, a total of nearly 14,000 Afghans had returned. The increase was attributed to widespread publicity efforts informing Afghans about the opening of the new center.

On March 6, UNHCR and the Afghan government began a two-week initiative to return 15,000 IDPs in Kabul city to their homes in Shomali Plain. The IDPs have been living in dismal conditions for three years in the old Soviet compound in Kabul. UNHCR provided the IDPs with an aid package, including shelter materials, and WFP contributed 150 kilograms of wheat per family. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) transported the IDPs to their home villages.

IOM anticipates the return through next week of some 20,000 IDPs staying in the Mazar-e-Sharif area. From March 6 through next week, IOM plans to assist some 4,000 families in returning to their areas of origin in Sharkent, Dar-e-Suf, and Alborz.

A recent UNHCR survey found more than 40,000 IDPs living in the five makeshift sites of the Spin Boldak camp in Afghanistan.

Health. WHO reported a significant decrease in mortality rates at Maslakh Camp outside Herat. The decrease was attributed to improvements such as the establishment of nutrition centers for malnourished children, the addition of clinics inside the camp, and improvements in the provision of clothing and shelter.

WHO, along with the Afghan Ministry of Public Health and UNICEF, has started a polio vaccination campaign for the southern and eastern regions of Afghanistan for an estimated 1,950,000 children.

According to press reports, U.N. officials received information about a suspected outbreak of hemorrhagic fever in Tajwara village in eastern Afghanistan that may have killed up to 28 people. Recent unconfirmed reports suggest that the illness is instead a form of viral diarrhea. WHO is reportedly dispatching an assessment team to the area.

With USAID/OFDA funding, the International Medical Corps (IMC) established 15 clinics in Bamiyan, Wardak, and Parwan provinces that provide primary health and obstetric care. IMC plans to open supplementary feeding centers at each of the clinics over the next few weeks. The feeding centers will provide a means for monitoring the nutritional situation and responding to nutritional deficiencies in the central region.

In response to reports of increasing malnutrition in Afghanistan, numerous agencies will conduct rapid nutritional assessments to determine the precise extent of malnutrition. WFP has conducted helicopter assessments in the northern region, and will conduct further assessments in the western and central regions. IMC will conduct assessments in Bamiyan Province, while World Vision will focus on the Herat area, and UNICEF and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention assess Mazar-e-Sharif and Herat.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Background. On October 4, President George W. Bush announced a \$320 million assistance program for Afghanistan. Funding will support assistance to Afghans both inside and outside Afghanistan's

borders, with support for food and a variety of other relief needs.

On October 4, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan for FY 2002. To date, FY 2001 and FY 2002 USG humanitarian assistance for Afghans is provided by USAID/OFDA, Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), Democracy & Governance (USAID/DG), Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM), Department of State's Demining Program, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (State/INL), the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The assistance is for displaced persons inside Afghanistan and Afghan refugees in neighboring countries.

In Tajikistan, on October 10, 2001, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James A. Boughner declared a disaster due to drought, and requested funds for a seed and fertilizer distribution program. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$998,180 through the U.S. Embassy to Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) for the purchase and distribution of winter wheat seeds and fertilizer.

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE

Personnel. USAID/OFDA currently has one Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) deployed to Pakistan to assess humanitarian activities and logistical capacity in the region. USAID/DART members are traveling into Afghanistan to coordinate with the humanitarian relief community and assess the humanitarian situation.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
Airlift – Turkmenistan		20,000 blankets, 100 rolls plastic sheeting, 20 MT BP-5 High Energy biscuits, 1 MT sugar		\$743,543
Airlift – Turkmenistan		1,000 rolls of plastic sheeting for UNICEF		\$403,200
Airlift – Islamabad		35,400 blankets		\$312,350
Airlift – Pakistan		5 health kits		\$29,415

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	Airlift –Turkmenabad	5 health kits		\$33,923
	Airlift – Uzbekistan	350,000 wheat bags		\$67,000
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	10,000 kitchen sets and 20,000 blankets		\$473,400
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	1,000 winterized tents		\$167,000
	ACTED	Food, non-food items	Northeast	\$5,500,000
	ACTED	IDP camp management	Baghlan	\$630,000
	ACTED	Livelihoods, agriculture, emergency rehab	Takhar, Baghlan, Shamali, Kabul, and Faryab.	\$750,000
	CARE	Water/sanitation, agricultural rehabilitation, shelter	All	\$3,537,035
	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Non-Food Items for 200,000 people	Central Highlands	\$988,087
	Church World Service	Transport of non-food items		\$49,902
	Concern Worldwide	Shelter—repair 5,000 homes	Northeast	\$1,203,343
	Concern Worldwide	Distribution of seeds & tools, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, income generation activities	Badakshan, Baghlan, Takhar, Bamiyan provinces	\$1,737,318
	Field Support	Operational support for DARTs in Central Asia Region		\$1,339,456
	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Seed multiplication, procurement, and distribution		\$1,095,000
	FAO	Agriculture, seed multiplication		\$300,000
	FAO	Security surveillance, water resource management, farm power, & spring seed distribution	All	\$2,500,000
	FOCUS / Aga Khan	Seed multiplication, water supply rehabilitation, and complementary food distribution	Bamiyan, Baghlan, and Balkh	\$1,436,134
	GOAL	Food, shelter, water, sanitation, winterization	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$5,500,000
	GOAL	Emergency agricultural, potable water and sanitation rehabilitation, and shelter repair	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$1,000,000
	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	Seed multiplication, technical assistance for seed procurement and regulation	All	\$2,525,000
	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Food, non-food items	All	\$2,500,000
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Food, non-food items	Badghis, Faryab, Balkh provinces	\$562,313
	IOM	Distribution of charcoal for cooking and heating fuel	Herat, Kunduz, and Faryab	\$1,069,760
	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Primary health care	Herat	\$735,000
	IMC	Primary health care	Bamiyan, Wardak, Parwan	\$3,500,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
International Rescue Committee (IRC)		Food, potable water, well rehabilitation	North	\$3,650,000
IRC		Medical, public health, education & self-help programs in camps and urban settings	Balkh, Ghor	\$3,250,104
International Resource Group (IRG)		Food Augmentation Team		\$614,820
Mercy Corps		Food, water, non-food items	South, Central	\$2,000,000
Mercy Corps		Rehabilitation of wells & agriculture infrastructure, seed multiplication	Nimroz, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Takhar, Kunduz & Baghlan	\$3,000,308
UNOCHA		Coordination	All	\$2,500,000
UNICEF		Water, sanitation	All	\$2,500,000
UNICEF		Nutrition, health, water, sanitation	All	\$1,650,000
Save the Children (SC)/US		Nutrition	North	\$206,488
SC/US		Food, health	Central and North	\$2,000,000
SC/US		Spot reconstruction, cash-for-work, and medical clinic rehabilitation	Faryab, Sar-e-Pul	\$3,262,312
Shelter for Life		Cash-for-work road reconstruction & emergency home repair for returning IDPs	Kunduz & Takhar	\$1,294,550
Solidarites		Rehabilitation, agricultural revitalization	Balkh, Bamiyan, Samangan	\$1,739,115
World Food Program (WFP)		Food - 15,000 MT, processing, transport		\$6,000,000
WFP		Purchase of trucks for food delivery		\$5,000,000
WFP		Joint Logistics Center		\$2,000,000
WFP		Logistics support equipment and services	All	\$2,500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA				\$83,855,876
USAID/FFP				
WFP		Airlift from Quetta, Pakistan to Osh, Kyrgyzstan		\$2,000,000
WFP		72,700 MT Food commodities		\$38,555,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP				\$40,555,000
USAID/OTI				
Voice of America		Radio program	All	\$187,820
IOM		HEAR Bulletin and Radios	All	\$1,500,000
UNDP		UNDP Trust Fund in support of the interim Afghan administration	All	500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OTI				\$2,187,820
STATE/PRM				
ICRC		Emergency Appeal		\$13,500,000
IFRC		Emergency Appeal		\$5,000,000
IOM		Emergency Appeal		\$2,000,000
IRC		Operational Support		231,248

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	Mercy Corps	Operational support		\$162,775
	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	Project Management Information System		\$160,000
	UNOCHA	Donor Alert for Afghans Program		\$2,125,000
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Special Program for Afghanistan		\$600,000
	WFP	Operations/Logistics Support		\$4,000,000
	UNHCR	Emergency Appeal		\$30,000,000
	UNICEF	Emergency Relief		\$4,000,000
Total FY 2002 State/PRM				\$61,779,023
DOD				
		Airdrop of 2,423,700 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)		\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 DOD **.....				\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Afghanistan**.....				\$239,275,488

TAJIKISTAN – DROUGHT FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
	CARE	Purchase and distribution of winter wheat to 36,000 people		\$998,180
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA.....				\$998,180
USAID/FFP				
	WFP	35,000 MT wheat flour		20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP.....				\$20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan.....				\$20,998,180

FY 2001/ FY 2002 SUMMARY	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2001*.....	\$183,107,625
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002.....	\$239,275,488
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001.....	\$422,383,113
Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001.....	\$67,210,000
Note: FY 2001 USG assistance to Tajikistan included assistance through USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, USDA, the Department of State, and Freedom Support Act funds administered through a variety of agencies.	
Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002	\$88,208,180

*Note: detailed breakdowns of FY 2001 and FY 2002 assistance are available in previous Central Asia Region situation reports. USDA estimates for FY 2001 donations increased by approximately \$4.5 million due to unforeseen costs for transport.

**Note: DOD funding totals are estimates. The previously reported total of more than \$120 million reflects the estimated total cost of the entire four to five month airdrop operation.

Bernd McConnell
Director, Central Asia Task Force

USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)
CENTRAL ASIA TASK FORCE**

CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #22, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

March 1, 2002

Note: this Situation Report updates previous Central Asia Task Force Situation Reports and Fact Sheets. New information is italicized.

BACKGROUND

Prior to September 2001, two decades of war in Afghanistan, including a decade-long Soviet occupation and ensuing civil strife, left Afghanistan impoverished and mired in an extended humanitarian crisis. Government infrastructure, including the ability to deliver the most basic health, education, and other social services, collapsed. Significant local and national resources were directed to the war effort. Severe restrictions by the Taliban, which controlled as much as 90 percent of the country, including a restriction on women working outside the home, added to the impact of poverty, particularly on the many households lacking able-bodied adult men.

After September 11, 2001, fears of a reprisal to terrorist attacks against the United States triggered population movements in Afghanistan, as well as a complete exodus of international relief staff, greatly complicating humanitarian assistance. Nonetheless, assistance programs continued even after October 7, when the U.S.-led campaign against the Taliban and Al Qaeda began. The Taliban began to collapse in November, abandoning Mazar-e-Sharif on November 9, Kabul on November 13, and finally their Kandahar stronghold on December 7. The new Afghan Interim Administration (AIA) was sworn in on December 22. The demise of the Taliban has allowed increased humanitarian access to Afghanistan, and relief agencies re-established operations within the country. USAID/DART Islamabad, from December 30 - January 7, 2002, made the first of an ongoing series of trips into Kabul to assess the situation and meet with implementing partners.

Afghanistan: Numbers Affected

Total population (CIA Factbook)26,813,057

Refugees Since September 11, 2001 (UNHCR)

Pakistan250,000

Iran Unknown

Old Caseload Refugees (UNHCR)

Pakistan2,000,000

Iran1,500,000

Internally Displaced (UN/WFP)

Since September 11, 2001.....300,000

Old caseload1,000,000

Refugee Returns Since January 1, 2002 (UNHCR)

Pakistan..... 113,000

Iran 30,000

Internally Displaced Returns (UNHCR)

To Kabul..... 30,000

To Shomali Plain 8,300

To northeast..... 117,000

Total FY 2001/2002 U.S. Government (USG) Assistance to Afghanistan\$422,383,113**

Total FY 2001/2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan\$88,208,180

CURRENT SITUATION

Overview. *The Afghan National Guard and police officers began training. Coalition forces came under fire, and children were injured during a mortar attack. A recent USAID-funded survey concluded that the drought will continue for 12-18 months and exacerbate food insecurity in southern Afghanistan. The first United Nations (U.N.) flight landed at Kandahar International Airport. The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) opened its first voluntary repatriation center as aid agencies prepared for refugee returns. The rate of new arrivals to Maslakh Camp in Afghanistan and the Killi Faizo transit camp in Pakistan slowed. A measles vaccination campaign has immunized*

approximately 1.5 million Afghan children since the beginning of the year.

Political/Military. *The United States and United Kingdom began training the first group of some 200 Afghan men, representing various ethnic groups, to become professional soldiers. Another 400 men will join this group to become the first battalion of the Afghan National Guard. The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) is also training police officers.*

Security. *There were two shooting incidents this week involving Coalition forces. On February 25, U.S. Marines outside of Kandahar came under fire while on patrol. On February 27, British security*

forces returned fire after an unidentified man shot at their observation post in Kabul.

At least 30 children were injured and one killed when a mortar shell struck a boys' school 40 miles from Kabul. The school was located in Sarobi, an area where former Taliban fighters and rival warlords remain active. Tension continued to build between rival ethnic Tajik and Uzbek forces in northern Afghanistan, despite the recent disarmament of some 200 ethnic Tajik fighters in Khulm, Samangan Province, and a peace agreement between their leaders.

According to the U.N., the crime rate in Kabul has fallen, a decrease that seems in part attributable to the presence of the ISAF.

Food Aid and Logistics. A consultant hired by USAID to conduct a survey in southern Afghanistan concluded that the drought is not over and will continue to impact the southern region for another 12-18 months. The continuation of the drought is expected to make food security markedly worse in the coming months, especially in the summer. The survey found that water scarcity in the southern region has contributed to food insecurity.

On February 28, the first U.N. aid flights landed at Kandahar International Airport. The airport is accessible to small and mid-sized transport planes, not large commercial aircraft, due to the poor condition of the runway.

Through USAID/OFDA funding, the Ministry of Public Works and the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) established a traffic control system for the Salang Tunnel. There had been no system directing traffic from either end of the tunnel through the single lane road, until now.

IDPs and Refugees. Some 150 Afghan refugees repatriated on March 1 as UNHCR opened its first voluntary repatriation center in Pakistan at Takhtabaig, just outside Peshawar. UNHCR expects the numbers of returning refugees to increase rapidly in the coming weeks. The center, the first of seven to open, was established to accommodate the anticipated rise in returns to Afghanistan, and can process up to 5,000 people a day. Registered returnees will receive transportation expenses, three month's supply of food from the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and other assistance items.

As part of the preparation for potential refugee returns, UNHCR pre-positioned relief supplies throughout Afghanistan. UNHCR dispatched 20,000 tarpaulins, 40,000 blankets, 30,000 jerry cans, 16,000 plastic mats, and 10,000 buckets to Jalalabad from stockpiles in Dubai and Peshawar. UNHCR dispatched additional relief supplies to Kandahar

and Herat. UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) compiled various relief commodity packages for IDPs returning from Mazar-e-Sharif to their home villages. IOM prepared for the return of some 2,500 IDP families to the Shomali Plain next week. An IOM convoy departed for Badghis Province on February 28 with 269 IDP returnees from Maslakh Camp. The convoy was the first to return IDPs from that camp.

A USAID/Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) visit to Maslakh Camp found a considerable reduction in the rate of new arrivals. During the week of February 10-16, only 163 IDPs arrived, compared to 600 per day at peak times. The drop in arrivals has been attributed to increased assistance to rural districts in the region, though recent rains and the beginning of the planting season could have also been factors.

UNHCR reported fewer crossings of Afghans into Pakistan in recent days, though people continued to gather on the Afghanistan side of the border over the Eid holiday. In recent weeks, up to 20,000 people gathered outside the Killi Faizo transit camp in Pakistan, where 10,000 Afghans are still awaiting registration.

UNHCR expressed concern about the deportation of some 900 Afghans from Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE) to Kabul on February 23. The deportees were among 2,500 Afghans imprisoned in Dubai for illegal presence in the UAE. UNHCR officials were not allowed access to the Afghans prior to their deportation. Despite UNHCR protests, the UAE deported an additional 215 Afghans this week. Some 1,000 Afghans have been deported from Iran and Pakistan this year, and UNHCR has called for the suspension of further deportations.

Health. Since January 1, 2002, the joint UNICEF/World Health Organization (WHO) measles campaign, funded in part by USAID/OFDA, immunized approximately 1.5 million children between the ages of 6 months and 12 years old. This was in addition to the 1.1 million immunizations that both organizations provided between July and December 2001.

WHO and UNICEF, with assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, have created a disease surveillance system. NGOs are the primary participants in the surveillance system, which is operational in some 300 locations throughout Afghanistan.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Background. On October 4, President George W. Bush announced a \$320 million assistance program

for Afghanistan. Funding will support assistance to Afghans both inside and outside Afghanistan's borders, with support for food and a variety of other relief needs.

On October 4, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan for FY 2002. To date, FY 2001 and FY 2002 USG humanitarian assistance for Afghans is provided by USAID/OFDA, Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), Democracy & Governance (USAID/DG), Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM), Department of State's Demining Program, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (State/INL), the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The assistance is for displaced

persons inside Afghanistan and Afghan refugees in neighboring countries.

In Tajikistan, on October 10, 2001, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James A. Boughner declared a disaster due to drought, and requested funds for a seed and fertilizer distribution program. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$998,180 through the U.S. Embassy to Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) for the purchase and distribution of winter wheat seeds and fertilizer.

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE

Personnel. USAID/OFDA currently has one Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) deployed to Pakistan to assess humanitarian activities and logistical capacity in the region. USAID/DART members are traveling into Kabul to coordinate with the humanitarian relief community and assess the humanitarian situation.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	20,000 blankets, 100 rolls plastic sheeting, 20 MT BP-5 High Energy biscuits, 1 MT sugar		\$743,543
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	1,000 rolls of plastic sheeting for UNICEF		\$403,200
	Airlift – Islamabad	35,400 blankets		\$312,350
	Airlift – Pakistan	5 health kits		\$29,415
	Airlift – Turkmenabad	5 health kits		\$33,923
	Airlift – Uzbekistan	350,000 wheat bags		\$67,000
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	10,000 kitchen sets and 20,000 blankets		\$473,400
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	1,000 winterized tents		\$167,000
	ACTED	Food, non-food items	Northeast	\$5,500,000
	ACTED	IDP camp management	Baghlan	\$630,000
	ACTED	Livelihoods, agriculture, emergency rehab	Takhar, Baghlan, Shamali, Kabul, and Faryab.	\$750,000
	CARE	Water/sanitation, agricultural rehabilitation, shelter	All	\$3,537,035
	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Non-Food Items for 200,000 people	Central Highlands	\$988,087
	Church World Service	Transport of non-food items		\$49,902
	Concern Worldwide	Shelter—repair 5,000 homes	Northeast	\$1,203,343
	Concern Worldwide	Distribution of seeds & tools, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, income generation activities	Badakshan, Baghlan, Takhar, Bamiyan provinces	\$1,737,318

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	Field Support	Operational support for DARTs in Central Asia Region		\$1,339,456
	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Seed multiplication, procurement, and distribution		\$1,095,000
	FAO	Agriculture, seed multiplication		\$300,000
	FAO	Security surveillance, water resource management, farm power, & spring seed distribution	All	\$2,500,000
	FOCUS / Aga Khan	Seed multiplication, water supply rehabilitation, and complementary food distribution	Bamiyan, Baghlan, and Balkh	\$1,436,134
	GOAL	Food, shelter, water, sanitation, winterization	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$5,500,000
	GOAL	Emergency agricultural, potable water and sanitation rehabilitation, and shelter repair	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$1,000,000
	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	Seed multiplication, technical assistance for seed procurement and regulation	All	\$2,525,000
	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Food, non-food items	All	\$2,500,000
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Food, non-food items	Badghis, Faryab, Balkh provinces	\$562,313
	IOM	Distribution of charcoal for cooking and heating fuel	Herat, Kunduz, and Faryab	\$1,069,760
	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Primary health care	Herat	\$735,000
	IMC	Primary health care	Bamiyan, Wardak, Parwan	\$3,500,000
	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Food, potable water, well rehabilitation	North	\$3,650,000
	IRC	Medical, public health, education & self-help programs in camps and urban settings	Balkh, Ghor	\$3,250,104
	International Resource Group (IRG)	Food Augmentation Team		\$614,820
	Mercy Corps	Food, water, non-food items	South, Central	\$2,000,000
	Mercy Corps	Rehabilitation of wells & agriculture infrastructure, seed multiplication	Nimroz, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Takhar, Kunduz & Baghlan	\$3,000,308
	UNOCHA	Coordination	All	\$2,500,000
	UNICEF	Water, sanitation	All	\$2,500,000
	UNICEF	Nutrition, health, water, sanitation	All	\$1,650,000
	Save the Children (SC)/US	Nutrition	North	\$206,488
	SC/US	Food, health	Central and North	\$2,000,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
SC/US		Spot reconstruction, cash-for-work, and medical clinic rehabilitation	Faryab, Sar-e-Pul	\$3,262,312
Shelter for Life		Cash-for-work road reconstruction & emergency home repair for returning IDPs	Kunduz & Takhar	\$1,294,550
Solidarites		Rehabilitation, agricultural revitalization	Balkh, Bamiyan, Samangan	\$1,739,115
World Food Program (WFP)		Food - 15,000 MT, processing, transport		\$6,000,000
WFP		Purchase of trucks for food delivery		\$5,000,000
WFP		Joint Logistics Center		\$2,000,000
WFP		Logistics support equipment and services	All	\$2,500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA				\$83,855,876
USAID/FFP				
WFP		Airlift from Quetta, Pakistan to Osh, Kyrgyzstan		\$2,000,000
WFP		72,700 MT Food commodities		\$38,555,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP				\$40,555,000
USAID/OTI				
Voice of America		Radio program	All	\$187,820
IOM		HEAR Bulletin and Radios	All	\$1,500,000
UNDP		UNDP Trust Fund in support of the interim Afghan administration	All	500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OTI				\$2,187,820
STATE/PRM				
ICRC		Emergency Appeal		\$13,500,000
IFRC		Emergency Appeal		\$5,000,000
IOM		Emergency Appeal		\$2,000,000
IRC		Operational Support		231,248
Mercy Corps		Operational support		\$162,775
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)		Project Management Information System		\$160,000
UNOCHA		Donor Alert for Afghans Program		\$2,125,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)		Special Program for Afghanistan		\$600,000
WFP		Operations/Logistics Support		\$4,000,000
UNHCR		Emergency Appeal		\$30,000,000
UNICEF		Emergency Relief		\$4,000,000
Total FY 2002 State/PRM				\$61,779,023
DOD				
		Airdrop of 2,423,700 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)		\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 DOD **				\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Afghanistan**				\$239,275,488

TAJIKISTAN – DROUGHT FY 2002

USAID/OFDA		
CARE	Purchase and distribution of winter wheat to 36,000 people	\$998,180
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA.....		\$998,180
USAID/FFP		
WFP	35,000 MT wheat flour	20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP.....		\$20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan.....		\$20,998,180

FY 2001/ FY 2002 SUMMARY	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2001*.....	\$183,107,625
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002	\$239,275,488
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001.....	\$422,383,113
Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001.....	\$67,210,000
Note: FY 2001 USG assistance to Tajikistan included assistance through USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, USDA, the Department of State, and Freedom Support Act funds administered through a variety of agencies.	
Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002	\$88,208,180

*Note: detailed breakdowns of FY 2001 and FY 2002 assistance are available in previous Central Asia Region situation reports. USDA estimates for FY 2001 donations increased by approximately \$4.5 million due to unforeseen costs for transport.

**Note: DOD funding totals are estimates. The previously reported total of more than \$120 million reflects the estimated total cost of the entire four to five month airdrop operation.

Bernd McConnell
Director, Central Asia Task Force

USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)
CENTRAL ASIA TASK FORCE**

CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #21, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

February 22, 2002

Note: this Situation Report updates previous Central Asia Task Force Situation Reports and Fact Sheets. New information is italicized.

BACKGROUND

Prior to September 2001, two decades of war in Afghanistan, including a decade-long Soviet occupation and ensuing civil strife, left Afghanistan impoverished and mired in an extended humanitarian crisis. Government infrastructure, including the ability to deliver the most basic health, education, and other social services, collapsed. Significant local and national resources were directed to the war effort. Severe restrictions by the Taliban, which controlled as much as 90 percent of the country, including a restriction on women working outside the home, added to the impact of poverty, particularly on the many households lacking able-bodied adult men.

After September 11, 2001, fears of a reprisal to terrorist attacks against the United States triggered population movements in Afghanistan, as well as a complete exodus of international relief staff, greatly complicating humanitarian assistance. Nonetheless, assistance programs continued even after October 7, when the U.S.-led campaign against the Taliban and Al Qaeda began. The Taliban began to collapse in November, abandoning Mazar-e-Sharif on November 9, Kabul on November 13, and finally their Kandahar stronghold on December 7. The new Afghan Interim Administration (AIA) was sworn in on December 22. The demise of the Taliban has allowed increased humanitarian access to Afghanistan; relief agencies have re-established operations within the country, and from December 30 - January 7, 2002, USAID/DART Islamabad made the first of an ongoing series of trips into Kabul to assess the situation and meet with implementing partners.

Afghanistan: Numbers Affected

Total population (CIA Factbook)26,813,057

Refugees Since September 11, 2001 (UNHCR)

Pakistan250,000

Iran Unknown

Old Caseload Refugees (UNHCR)

Pakistan2,000,000

Iran1,500,000

Internally Displaced (UN/WFP)

Since September 11, 2001.....300,000

Old caseload1,000,000

Refugee Returns Since January 1, 2002 (UNHCR)

Pakistan..... 113,000

Iran 30,000

Internally Displaced Returns (UNHCR)

To Kabul..... 30,000

To Shomali Plain 8,300

To northeast..... 117,000

Total FY 2001/2002 U.S. Government (USG) Assistance to Afghanistan\$422,383,113**

Total FY 2001/2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan\$88,208,180

CURRENT SITUATION

Overview. *Localized fighting and security incidents have continued. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) conducted a one-time distribution for schoolgirls in Mazar-e-Sharif, and plans distributions for Kabul civil servants and residents of Kandahar. WFP conducted additional assessments in isolated areas. An increasing number of Afghans congregated at the Pakistan border, while plans were developed for potential returns to Afghanistan in March. The World Health Organization (WHO) received reports of an influenza outbreak in Badakshan Province. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) is planning a nutrition survey in Maslakh Camp and country-wide.*

Political/Military. *The past week was marked by localized fighting. Uprisings by anti-government forces in Khost resulted in intervention by Coalition forces. Ethnic Uzbek and Tajik forces fought in and around Khulm, Samangan Province, though the forces have agreed to disarm militamen and create a joint security force in Mazar-e-Sharif. The United Nations (U.N.) reported fighting in Chak-e Wardak, Wardak Province.*

Security. *Coalition forces were the object of an attack aimed at the military base in Kandahar. Gunmen fired on a British patrol in west Kabul on February 20 and the British returned fire, but no casualties were reported. In Mazar-e-Sharif, a*

UNICEF worker was attacked and shot in his home by assailants, and a local non-governmental organization (NGO) worker was abducted.

According to the U.N., the road from Herat Province to Ghor Province is safe for travel. The road from Ghazni to Kandahar has been reclassified as insecure, and Ghazni is off-limits to U.N. expatriate staff due to insecurity.

Food Aid and Logistics.

In an effort to encourage girls to return to school, WFP conducted a one-time distribution of high-energy biscuits on February 19 for 33,100 schoolgirls in Mazar-e-Sharif. In early March, WFP will distribute monthly food rations to some 60,000 civil servants in Kabul. The rations are equivalent to about 50 percent of their salaries. WFP will begin food distribution for 360,000 people in Kandahar city on March 14.

WFP completed rapid helicopter assessments in 12 isolated areas of Dar-e-Suf, Samangan Province. Upcoming assessments will be conducted in remote parts of Faryab and Sar-e-Pul provinces. Two additional helicopters that arrived in Mazar-e-Sharif will fly to Bamiyan and Chaghcharan next week to explore possibilities for expanding the assessments to western, central, and northeastern regions.

A Canadian avalanche team has warned of the strong possibility for an avalanche on the north side of Salang tunnel. An assessment of the south side of the tunnel is forthcoming. An avalanche in early February blocked the tunnel and caused fatalities.

IDPs and Refugees.

The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported an increasing number of people leaving Afghanistan due to the deteriorating security situation and effects of the drought. A new wave of nearly 20,000 Afghans amassed outside the Killi Faizo transit camp at the Chaman border crossing in Pakistan. UNHCR registered about 400 families daily for entrance into the camp, and provided biscuits, water, and blankets to those awaiting outside the camp for registration.

Approximately half of the new arrivals in Pakistan were from Kandahar, and the remainder came from northern areas such as Mazar-e-Sharif and Kunduz. The arrivals included Kuchis, Afghan nomads who were not able to find food due to the drought, and Pashtuns who fled persecution. In an effort to stem the flow of new refugees from the south, UNHCR announced February 21 that it plans to send emergency aid for up to 25,000 displaced Afghans in Kandahar Province.

In anticipation of refugees wanting to repatriate once the weather warms, UNHCR will open the first

repatriation center in Pakistan on March 1 near Peshawar, followed by six additional centers soon thereafter. Each center will have the capacity to process 5,000 refugees per day. The Government of Pakistan (GOP) is finalizing a plan to shift some 1.7 million refugees from urban areas to refugee camps in Balochistan and North West Frontier Province soon after the repatriation centers open. The GOP also plans to close camps on the outskirts of Peshawar that house some 200,000 refugees, who will either repatriate or move to newly-established camps.

UNHCR reports that a mass repatriation of Afghan refugees in Iran, who are expected to return primarily to the Herat area, will commence on or about March 21. Up to 10,000 Afghan internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have been living on islands in the Pyandj River on the border with Tajikistan since September 2000 are expected to return to their homes after March 21. Despite the return plans, UNHCR warned against mass returns due to the security environment and ongoing drought.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has closed six of nine IDP camps in Mazar-e-Sharif. Approximately 12,000 of the estimated 15,000 families in the six camps were urban poor rather than genuine IDPs. The IDPs have been housed with host families while awaiting an organized return.

Health.

WHO received reports that 25 children in Yumgan Valley in Badakhshan Province died due to an influenza outbreak. An investigative mission will go to the valley on February 25 if security conditions improve. Influenza has also been reported in Faizabad, Baharak, Jurum, and other districts of Badakhshan.

UNICEF is planning a nutrition survey in Maslakh Camp to ascertain the actual degree of malnutrition, especially in relation to children under the age of five. The survey will be the initial step in a country-wide assessment to determine malnutrition rates. The Afghan Ministry of Health will host a national planning workshop for reconstruction of the health sector in mid-March.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Background. On October 4, President George W. Bush announced a \$320 million assistance program for Afghanistan. Funding will support assistance to Afghans both inside and outside Afghanistan's borders, with support for food and a variety of other relief needs.

On October 4, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a

complex humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan for FY 2002. To date, FY 2001 and FY 2002 USG humanitarian assistance for Afghans is provided by USAID/OFDA, Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), Democracy & Governance (USAID/DG), Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM), Department of State's Demining Program, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (State/INL), the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The assistance includes both assistance inside Afghanistan and assistance to Afghan refugees in neighboring countries.

In Tajikistan, on October 10, 2001, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James A. Boughner declared a disaster due

to drought, and requested funds for a seed and fertilizer distribution program. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$998,180 through the U.S. Embassy to Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) for the purchase and distribution of winter wheat seeds and fertilizer.

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE

Personnel. USAID/OFDA currently has one Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) deployed to Pakistan to assess humanitarian activities and logistical capacity in each area, and in the region as a whole. USAID/DART members are traveling into Kabul to coordinate with the humanitarian relief community and assess the humanitarian situation.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	20,000 blankets, 100 rolls plastic sheeting, 20 MT BP-5 High Energy biscuits, 1 MT sugar		\$743,543
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	1,000 rolls of plastic sheeting for UNICEF		\$403,200
	Airlift – Islamabad	35,400 blankets		\$312,350
	Airlift – Pakistan	5 health kits		\$29,415
	Airlift – Turkmenabad	5 health kits		\$33,923
	Airlift – Uzbekistan	350,000 wheat bags		\$67,000
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	10,000 kitchen sets and 20,000 blankets		\$473,400
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	1,000 winterized tents		\$167,000
	ACTED	Food, non-food items	Northeast	\$5,500,000
	ACTED	IDP camp management	Baghlan	\$630,000
	ACTED	Livelihoods, agriculture, emergency rehab	Takhar, Baghlan, Shamali, Kabul, and Faryab.	\$750,000
	CARE	Water/sanitation, agricultural rehabilitation, shelter	All	\$3,537,035
	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Non-Food Items for 200,000 people	Central Highlands	\$988,087
	Church World Service	Transport of non-food items		\$49,902
	Concern Worldwide	Shelter—repair 5,000 homes	Northeast	\$1,203,343
	Concern Worldwide	Distribution of seeds & tools, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, income generation activities	Badakshan, Baghlan, Takhar, Bamiyan provinces	\$1,737,318
	Field Support	Operational support for DARTs in Central Asia Region		\$1,339,456

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Seed multiplication, procurement, and distribution		\$1,095,000
	FAO	Agriculture, seed multiplication		\$300,000
	FAO	Security surveillance, water resource management, farm power, & spring seed distribution	All	\$2,500,000
	FOCUS / Aga Khan	Seed multiplication, water supply rehabilitation, and complementary food distribution	Bamiyan, Baghlan, and Balkh	\$1,436,134
	GOAL	Food, shelter, water, sanitation, winterization	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$5,500,000
	GOAL	Emergency agricultural, potable water and sanitation rehabilitation, and shelter repair	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$1,000,000
	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	Seed multiplication, technical assistance for seed procurement and regulation	All	\$2,525,000
	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Food, non-food items	All	\$2,500,000
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Food, non-food items	Badghis, Faryab, Balkh provinces	\$562,313
	IOM	Distribution of charcoal for cooking and heating fuel	Herat, Kunduz, and Faryab	\$1,069,760
	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Primary health care	Herat	\$735,000
	IMC	Primary health care	Bamiyan, Wardak, Parwan	\$3,500,000
	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Food, potable water, well rehabilitation	North	\$3,650,000
	IRC	Medical, public health, education & self-help programs in camps and urban settings	Balkh, Ghor	\$3,250,104
	International Resource Group (IRG)	Food Augmentation Team		\$614,820
	Mercy Corps	Food, water, non-food items	South, Central	\$2,000,000
	Mercy Corps	Rehabilitation of wells & agriculture infrastructure, seed multiplication	Nimroz, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Takhar, Kunduz & Baghlan	\$3,000,308
	UNOCHA	Coordination	All	\$2,500,000
	UNICEF	Water, sanitation	All	\$2,500,000
	UNICEF	Nutrition, health, water, sanitation	All	\$1,650,000
	Save the Children (SC)/US	Nutrition	North	\$206,488
	SC/US	Food, health	Central and North	\$2,000,000
	SC/US	Spot reconstruction, cash-for-work, and medical clinic rehabilitation	Faryab, Sar-e-Pul	\$3,262,312

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	Shelter for Life	Cash-for-work road reconstruction & emergency home repair for returning IDPs	Kunduz & Takhar	\$1,294,550
	Solidarites	Rehabilitation, agricultural revitalization	Balkh, Bamiyan, Samangan	\$1,739,115
	World Food Program (WFP)	Food - 15,000 MT, processing, transport		\$6,000,000
	WFP	Purchase of trucks for food delivery		\$5,000,000
	WFP	Joint Logistics Center		\$2,000,000
	WFP	Logistics support equipment and services	All	\$2,500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA				\$83,855,876
USAID/FFP				
	WFP	Airlift from Quetta, Pakistan to Osh, Kyrgyzstan		\$2,000,000
	WFP	72,700 MT Food commodities		\$38,555,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP				\$40,555,000
USAID/OTI				
	Voice of America	Radio program	All	\$187,820
	IOM	HEAR Bulletin and Radios	All	\$1,500,000
	UNDP	UNDP Trust Fund in support of the interim Afghan administration	All	500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OTI.....				\$2,187,820
STATE/PRM				
	ICRC	Emergency Appeal		\$13,500,000
	IFRC	Emergency Appeal		\$5,000,000
	IOM	Emergency Appeal		\$2,000,000
	IRC	Operational Support		231,248
	Mercy Corps	Operational support		\$162,775
	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	Project Management Information System		\$160,000
	UNOCHA	Donor Alert for Afghans Program		\$2,125,000
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Special Program for Afghanistan		\$600,000
	WFP	Operations/Logistics Support		\$4,000,000
	UNHCR	Emergency Appeal		\$30,000,000
	UNICEF	Emergency Relief		\$4,000,000
Total FY 2002 State/PRM				\$61,779,023
DOD				
	Airdrop of 2,423,700 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)			\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 DOD **				\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Afghanistan**.....				\$239,275,488

TAJIKISTAN – DROUGHT FY 2002

USAID/OFDA				
	CARE	Purchase and distribution of winter wheat to 36,000 people		\$998,180

Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA.....	\$998,180
USAID/FFP	
WFP 35,000 MT wheat flour	20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP.....	\$20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan.....	\$20,998,180

FY 2001/ FY 2002 SUMMARY	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2001*.....	\$183,107,625
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002	\$239,275,488
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001.....	\$422,383,113
Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001.....	\$67,210,000
Note: FY 2001 USG assistance to Tajikistan included assistance through USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, USDA, the Department of State, and Freedom Support Act funds administered through a variety of agencies.	
Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002	\$88,208,180

*Note: detailed breakdowns of FY 2001 and FY 2002 assistance are available in previous Central Asia Region situation reports. USDA estimates for FY 2001 donations increased by approximately \$4.5 million due to unforeseen costs for transport.

**Note: DOD funding totals are estimates. The previously reported total of more than \$120 million reflects the estimated total cost of the entire four to five month airdrop operation.

Bernd McConnell
Director, Central Asia Task Force

USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)
CENTRAL ASIA TASK FORCE**

CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #20, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

February 15, 2002

Note: this Situation Report updates previous Central Asia Task Force Situation Reports and Fact Sheets. New information is italicized.

BACKGROUND

Prior to September 2001, two decades of war in Afghanistan, including a decade-long Soviet occupation and ensuing civil strife, left Afghanistan impoverished and mired in an extended humanitarian crisis. Government infrastructure, including the ability to deliver the most basic health, education, and other social services, collapsed. Significant local and national resources were directed to the war effort. Severe restrictions by the Taliban, which controlled as much as 90 percent of the country, including a restriction on women working outside the home, added to the impact of poverty, particularly on the many households lacking able-bodied adult men.

After September 11, 2001, fears of a reprisal to terrorist attacks against the United States triggered population movements in Afghanistan, as well as a complete exodus of international relief staff, greatly complicating humanitarian assistance. Nonetheless, assistance programs continued even after October 7, when the U.S.-led campaign against the Taliban and Al Qaeda began. The Taliban began to collapse in November, abandoning Mazar-e-Sharif on November 9, Kabul on November 13, and finally their Kandahar stronghold on December 7. The new Afghan Interim Administration (AIA) was sworn in on December 22. The demise of the Taliban has allowed increased humanitarian access to Afghanistan; relief agencies have re-established operations within the country, and from December 30 - January 7, 2002, USAID/DART Islamabad made the first of an ongoing series of trips into Kabul to assess the situation and meet with implementing partners.

Afghanistan: Numbers Affected

Total population (CIA Factbook)..... 26,813,057

Refugees Since September 11, 2001 (UNHCR)

Pakistan..... 200,000

Iran..... Unknown

Old Caseload Refugees (UNHCR)

Pakistan..... 2,000,000

Iran..... 1,500,000

Internally Displaced (UN/WFP)

Since September 11, 2001.....300,000

Old caseload 1,000,000

Refugee Returns Since January 1, 2002 (UNHCR)

Pakistan..... 113,000

Iran..... 30,000

Internally Displaced Returns (UNHCR)

To Kabul..... 30,000

To Shomali Plain 8,300

To northeast 117,000

Total FY 2001/2002 U.S. Government (USG) Assistance to Afghanistan \$422,383,113**

Total FY 2001/2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan \$88,208,180

CURRENT SITUATION

Overview. *Factional tensions and security incidents have continued. U.N. World Food Program (WFP) helicopter assessments have commenced. In Mazar-e-Sharif, plans are under development to return internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their home areas, and a registration for IDPs in Herat is ongoing. Refugees continue to return from Iran and Pakistan. Health supplies are reportedly running low in some areas due to lack of access.*

Political/Military. *Following talks with opposing militia leaders in Paktia Province, Afghan Interim Administration (AIA) Chairman Hamid Karzai appointed Taj Mohammed Wardag as the new*

governor of the province on February 13, in place of the previously selected Padsha Khan Zadran. In response, Zadran reportedly continued to threaten the use of force to establish his authority; however, to date violence has not occurred. A similar situation has developed in neighboring Khost, where tribal elders have reportedly warned of bloodshed if the AIA-appointed governor is not replaced.

In accordance with an agreement brokered between rival warlords in Mazar-e-Sharif, checkpoints will be established around the city in an effort to keep weapons out. Nearly all militiamen from various factions have now reportedly withdrawn from Mazar-e-Sharif, and a 600 member joint security force agreed to by the factions is expected to take full

control shortly. Elsewhere, the AIA has warned local militia leaders throughout Afghanistan to remove all checkpoints, often used for levying impromptu “taxes,” within the next few days.

Security. Several worrisome security incidents occurred over the last week, including the killing of the Civil Aviation and Tourism Minister by an angry mob at Kabul Airport on February 14; the firing upon the vehicle of the Afghan Reconstruction Minister’s vehicle (the Minister was not present) by unspecified assailants; and an apparently well-organized attack on the main American base in southern Afghanistan that left two soldiers slightly injured. The U.N. continues to classify large parts of Farah, Helmand, Kandahar, Nimroz, Ghazni, Zabul, Paktika, Paktia, and Logar Provinces as high-risk areas. No areas are classified as low risk.

Food Aid and Logistics. On February 12, WFP completed a one-time food distribution in Mazar-e-Sharif. WFP provided 2,720 MT to 54,00 families (roughly 351,000 people). The distribution was sufficient to meet each family’s food needs for one month.

Two WFP helicopters for rapid assessments have arrived in Mazar-e-Sharif after being delayed by inclement weather. WFP has identified 65 locations in northern Afghanistan for helicopter assessments. WFP will report on unmet needs following each assessment to the AIA and the U.N. regional coordination bodies. WFP is planning to establish a second base at Maymana, Faryab, to extend its helicopter assessment capacity westward. WFP recently conducted a helicopter district in Chimtāl, Balkh, and found that many people in this drought-affected area are being forced to sell livestock and land in order to buy food.

Pockets of food insecurity remain throughout Afghanistan, as a result of geographical isolation and security impediments. In Badghis, WFP reported that it plans to deliver additional food items to complement a six-month distribution of wheat conducted in early January in Jawand District. The area is considered one of the most drought-affected and least accessible areas, and people in the district are reportedly faced with a total lack of food reserves, a heavy debt burden, and disease. Similar areas exist in Faryab, Herat, and Farah, according to WFP.

WFP is finalizing plans to distribute food rations to civil servants in Kabul, to complement remuneration for unpaid work. The Ministry of Finance has identified approximately 25,000 civil servants to receive food rations.

Following the February 7 Salang Tunnel snow avalanche, a Canadian snow clearance team working

with WFP recommended a series of precautions and danger ratings to minimize the risk posed by similar future occurrences.

WFP expects to begin humanitarian passenger flights to Kandahar within the week. WFP is currently operating regular flights from Pakistan to Kabul, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, and Jalalabad, as well as Dushanbe, Tajikistan and Termez, Uzbekistan. Currently, WFP is transporting roughly 250 passengers per day, and the demand for humanitarian passenger transport is continuing to rise. Pakistan International Airways is planning to begin its own humanitarian charter service, which initially will be from Pakistan to Kabul and Kandahar.

WFP dispatched 22,747 MT of food to Afghanistan from February 2 – February 9, at an average daily rate of 3,250 MT.

Cross-Border Food Aid Deliveries February 2 – February 9	
Dispatch Point	MT
Turkmenabad	11,148
Peshawar	0
Quetta	5,514
Termez	5,681
Mashad	0
Osh	0
Chabahar	0
Ishkashim	404
Kulyab/Dushanbe	0
Kurgan/Tyube	0
Total Cross-Border Deliveries	22,747

(From WFP 2/9/2002)

IDPs and Refugees. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), of 45,000 families (roughly 292,500 people) living in 19 camps around Mazar-e-Sharif, only 15,000 families (97,500 people) are genuine IDPs. The rest are urban poor who came to the camps in search of assistance. IOM reported that it has developed a plan in conjunction with IRC to close all 19 IDP camps in the area. Under the plan, urban poor would be provided with food assistance close to their villages of origin, while genuine IDPs would be moved to a single transit center until they could return to their homes.

In Herat, an IDP registration survey is underway. Although final results are not available, IOM reported that it is likely that the registration will confirm that previous official tallies of the camp’s population were excessive, and that the actual population totals roughly 100,000 to 140,000 people. The influx of new arrivals into Herat continues to

decline; at last report, new IDPs were arriving at the rate of 50-70 persons per day. With the ongoing registration, the entrance to Herat's Maslakh IDP camp has been closed, and new arrivals are going to other camps.

According to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Jalozai, a teeming makeshift camp in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province near Peshawar, is now formally closed, with the last remaining residents transferred to other camps. Jalozai was formed in September 2000 by Afghans fleeing drought and civil conflict, and at its peak held more than 80,000 people. The camp was continuously plagued by poor conditions.

UNHCR reported that more than 143,000 Afghan refugees have spontaneously returned home from Pakistan and Iran since January 1, 2002, including 113,000 via Pakistan's Torkham and Chaman border crossings, and 30,000 via Iran's Dogharoun-Islam Qala crossing.

Health. *Health supplies are reportedly running low in several provinces that have been isolated by winter conditions. In Ghor and Badghis, the last deliveries of health supplies arrived in December. The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) airdropped approximately seven MT of health supplies into Chagcharan, Ghor's provincial capital, and plans to dispatch convoys to other areas of Ghor and Badghis. WHO has also used donkeys in Badakhshan to deliver health supplies in remote areas. WHO has distributed a total of 350 medical kits within Afghanistan, each capable of serving 10,000 people for three months, and plans to deliver another 150.*

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Background. On October 4, President George W. Bush announced a \$320 million assistance program for Afghanistan. Funding will support assistance to

Afghans both inside and outside Afghanistan's borders, with support for food and a variety of other relief needs.

On October 4, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan for FY 2002. To date, FY 2001 and FY 2002 USG humanitarian assistance for Afghans is provided by the USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, Democracy & Governance (USAID/DG), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM), Department of State's Demining Program, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (State/INL), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The assistance includes both assistance inside Afghanistan and assistance to Afghan refugees in neighboring countries.

In Tajikistan, on October 10, 2001, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James A. Boughner declared a disaster due to drought, and requested funds for a seed and fertilizer distribution program. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$998,180 through the U.S. Embassy to Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) for the purchase and distribution of winter wheat seeds and fertilizer.

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE

Personnel. USAID/OFDA currently has one Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) deployed to Pakistan and Turkmenistan to assess humanitarian activities and logistical capacity in each area, and in the region as a whole. USAID/DART members are traveling into Kabul to coordinate with the humanitarian relief community and assess the humanitarian situation.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	20,000 blankets, 100 rolls plastic sheeting, 20 MT BP-5 High Energy biscuits, 1 MT sugar		\$743,543
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	1,000 rolls of plastic sheeting for UNICEF		\$403,200
	Airlift – Islamabad	35,400 blankets		\$312,350

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
Airlift – Pakistan		5 health kits		\$29,415
Airlift – Turkmenabad		5 health kits		\$33,923
Airlift – Uzbekistan		350,000 wheat bags		\$67,000
Airlift – Turkmenistan		10,000 kitchen sets and 20,000 blankets		\$473,400
Airlift – Turkmenistan		1,000 winterized tents		\$167,000
ACTED		Food, non-food items	Northeast	\$5,500,000
ACTED		IDP camp management	Baghlan	\$630,000
ACTED		Livelihoods, agriculture, emergency rehab	Takhar, Baghlan, Shamali, Kabul, and Faryab.	\$750,000
CARE		Water/sanitation, agricultural rehabilitation, shelter	All	\$3,537,035
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)		Non-Food Items for 200,000 people	Central Highlands	\$988,087
Church World Service		Transport of non-food items		\$49,902
Concern Worldwide		Shelter—repair 5,000 homes	Northeast	\$1,203,343
Concern Worldwide		Distribution of seeds & tools, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, income generation activities	Badakshan, Baghlan, Takhar, Bamiyan provinces	\$1,737,318
Field Support		Operational support for DARTs in Central Asia Region		\$1,339,456
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)		Seed multiplication, procurement, and distribution		\$1,095,000
FAO		Agriculture, seed multiplication		\$300,000
FAO		Security surveillance, water resource management, farm power, & spring seed distribution	All	\$2,500,000
FOCUS / Aga Khan		Seed multiplication, water supply rehabilitation, and complementary food distribution	Bamiyan, Baghlan, and Balkh	\$1,436,134
GOAL		Food, shelter, water, sanitation, winterization	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$5,500,000
GOAL		Emergency agricultural, potable water and sanitation rehabilitation, and shelter repair	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$1,000,000
International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)		Seed multiplication, technical assistance for seed procurement and regulation	All	\$2,525,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)		Food, non-food items	All	\$2,500,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)		Food, non-food items	Badghis, Faryab, Balkh provinces	\$562,313
IOM		Distribution of charcoal for cooking and heating fuel	Herat, Kunduz, and Faryab	\$1,069,760
International Medical Corps (IMC)		Primary health care	Herat	\$735,000
IMC		Primary health care	Bamiyan, Wardak, Parwan	\$3,500,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
International Rescue Committee (IRC)		Food, potable water, well rehabilitation	North	\$3,650,000
IRC		Medical, public health, education & self-help programs in camps and urban settings	Balkh, Ghor	\$3,250,104
International Resource Group (IRG)		Food Augmentation Team		\$614,820
Mercy Corps		Food, water, non-food items	South, Central	\$2,000,000
Mercy Corps		Rehabilitation of wells & agriculture infrastructure, seed multiplication	Nimroz, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Takhar, Kunduz & Baghlan	\$3,000,308
UNOCHA		Coordination	All	\$2,500,000
UNICEF		Water, sanitation	All	\$2,500,000
UNICEF		Nutrition, health, water, sanitation	All	\$1,650,000
Save the Children (SC)/US		Nutrition	North	\$206,488
SC/US		Food, health	Central and North	\$2,000,000
SC/US		Spot reconstruction, cash-for-work, and medical clinic rehabilitation	Faryab, Sar-e-Pul	\$3,262,312
Shelter for Life		Cash-for-work road reconstruction & emergency home repair for returning IDPs	Kunduz & Takhar	\$1,294,550
Solidarites		Rehabilitation, agricultural revitalization	Balkh, Bamiyan, Samangan	\$1,739,115
World Food Program (WFP)		Food - 15,000 MT, processing, transport		\$6,000,000
WFP		Purchase of trucks for food delivery		\$5,000,000
WFP		Joint Logistics Center		\$2,000,000
WFP		Logistics support equipment and services	All	\$2,500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA				\$83,855,876
USAID/FFP				
WFP		Airlift from Quetta, Pakistan to Osh, Kyrgyzstan		\$2,000,000
WFP		72,700 MT Food commodities		\$38,555,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP				\$40,555,000
USAID/OTI				
Voice of America		Radio program	All	\$187,820
IOM		HEAR Bulletin and Radios	All	\$1,500,000
UNDP		UNDP Trust Fund in support of the interim Afghan administration	All	500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OTI				\$2,187,820
STATE/PRM				
ICRC		Emergency Appeal		\$13,500,000
IFRC		Emergency Appeal		\$5,000,000
IOM		Emergency Appeal		\$2,000,000
IRC		Operational Support		231,248

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	Mercy Corps	Operational support		\$162,775
	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	Project Management Information System		\$160,000
	UNOCHA	Donor Alert for Afghans Program		\$2,125,000
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Special Program for Afghanistan		\$600,000
	WFP	Operations/Logistics Support		\$4,000,000
	UNHCR	Emergency Appeal		\$30,000,000
	UNICEF	Emergency Relief		\$4,000,000
Total FY 2002 State/PRM				\$61,779,023
DOD				
		Airdrop of 2,423,700 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)		\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 DOD **				\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Afghanistan**				\$239,275,488

TAJIKISTAN – DROUGHT FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
	CARE	Purchase and distribution of winter wheat to 36,000 people		\$998,180
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA.....				\$998,180
USAID/FFP				
	WFP	35,000 MT wheat flour		20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP.....				\$20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan				\$20,998,180

FY 2001/ FY 2002 SUMMARY	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2001*.....	\$183,107,625
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002.....	\$239,275,488
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001.....	\$422,383,113
Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001	\$67,210,000
Note: FY 2001 USG assistance to Tajikistan included assistance through USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, USDA, the Department of State, and Freedom Support Act funds administered through a variety of agencies.	
Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002	\$88,208,180

*Note: detailed breakdowns of FY 2001 and FY 2002 assistance are available in previous Central Asia Region situation reports. USDA estimates for FY 2001 donations increased by approximately \$4.5 million due to unforeseen costs for transport.

**Note: DOD funding totals are estimates. The previously reported total of more than \$120 million reflects the estimated total cost of the entire four to five month airdrop operation.

Bernd McConnell
Director, Central Asia Task Force

USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html